

# THE DISPENSARY BILL CONSIDERED

## Interviews With Many Local People.

REV. MR. AZBILL ANSWERS QUERIES

Some Saloon Men Give Their Views and Citizens Generally Are Talked With.

DESIRING to sound public opinion on the dispensary bill now pending before the Legislature, the Advertiser yesterday sought interviews with some of the leading men of the community concerning their views of the act and its probable effect upon the liquor traffic. While a great many were reticent in expressing themselves without more exhaustive investigation, others had already formed views which they were willing to expound and which appear herewith. The leading interview was with Rev. W. K. Azbill, who replied seriatim to the queries made this morning in the columns of the Advertiser.

"What is best from the point of view of peace and order—a few high-priced, centralized saloons under the eye of the police or a family supply of cheap liquor in every shack in the suburbs which the police cannot watch?"

"First let me say, if I fall to give convincing and satisfactory answers to your queries, it does not therefore follow that such answers can not be given by others better able to deal with these problems. The high-priced, centralized saloon has the advantage (in favor of the saloon keeper) in that it deprives the drinker's family of a larger share of his earnings, and so robs them of food and raiment and the common comforts. As to the inability of the police to watch what is going on in shacks and slums, will any method be successful in dealing with the criminal class that does not provide for vigilance in such quarters? The objection your question implies rests on a false assumption. Every crime known to the criminal code requires shacks and slums to be watched, and this efficient police will do so."

"Is treating in saloons at fifty cents for two small drinks likely to cause as much drunkenness as treating in private houses or our back streets from a quart bottle costing the same amount? Will treating decline in proportion as the opportunity to treat at small cost and in great volume is increased?"

"All the older people will tell you that the saloon has increased the number of besotted men. In Great Britain and in Germany, where beer is used by the common people daily in connection with their meals, and in France, where the drink is wine instead of water, you will find fewer besotted drunkards than you will find among the patrons of saloons. The treating habit does more to ruin men than anything else in connection with the sale of intoxicants. Besides, the forbidden fruit tied to the first all. Odd as it may seem, high license and high prices somehow stimulate the desire to indulge. On the other hand, I know of a bright young fellow once who was wasting his fortune and destroying his health by visiting saloons who was cured of the habit by his sister, who bought several barrels of liquor for him and requested him to drink himself to death, saying, 'the sooner the better, only don't go to the saloon.' He said, very truthfully, 'I'll be — if I do,' and got."

## PRESIDENT RUSSEL UNDER BAN OF GREEK CHURCH

FEW PEOPLE in Honolulu know that Dr. Nicholas Russell, President of the Senate, and Demetrius G. Camarinos were a few years ago pillars of the Greek Church in San Francisco, and that Dr. Russell is now laboring under the ban of excommunication. Mr. Camarinos has not yet been excommunicated, but if things keep on coming the way they are now doing, in the course of human events that very touching spectacle may be presented.

Sometime in the year 1893 the two gentlemen in question came to prominence in the church mentioned, the membership of which was comprised of a very cosmopolitan representation—Slavonians, Russians, Greeks and Alaskans being in the majority. Through the Greek element, Deacon Camarinos was appointed to the exalted position of president, and the Russians, being next in number, secured the appointment of Dr. Russell to the vice presidency.

Things went smoothly for a time, until warring elements arose among the different nationalities and filled the church with discord. Then it was that the present Senator incurred the wrath of the Bishop of the Church and the Russian Council, who, it is alleged, were cognizant of uncomfortable things in relation to Dr. Russell and his exit from Russia; there was some friction between the vice president and the two powers mentioned, and as a consequence Dr. Russell refused to play and did not attend the

Q—If it is morally wrong for the Government to license saloons and get a small revenue from them, is it morally right to set up a dispensary for the sake of a large revenue?

A—The prime object of the dispensary law, as I understand it, is not to raise a revenue. It is a sort of act to mitigate, and it provides for the expense of its enforcement. We of the Anti-Saloon League do not consider it all that could be desired; but believing that it tends to lessen the moral evils, a measure of which will have to be endured in any case, we choose the lesser measure of evil. And we shall continue to fight—

"Against the wrong that needs resistance; For the future in the distance; And the good that we may do."

Q—Does the cheapening of the price of liquor and the improvement of its quality tend toward a more moderate use of alcoholic stimulants and increase the chances of getting drunkards or occasional consumers of liquor to abstain?

A—The conditions observed where saloons did not exist in the earlier history of our own people, and in countries and among men of even the belated nations where they do not now exist, are most instructive on this point. I say again, and you know the force of it, that treating greatly promotes the liquor habit.

Remark—The Advertiser does not ask these questions to indicate that it opposes the dispensary bill. It is ready to support that measure if it can be convinced that by so doing it would contribute to the moral well-being of the community.

Reply—The Advertiser knows that any measure it would be possible to devise and enact would meet with grave difficulties when we came to put it into operation. This dispensary law has been successful elsewhere and under conditions similar to ours. Let us try it.

LIQUOR MEN TALK.

The saloon men, when seen, expressed themselves quite freely concerning the bill.

"You can drive a coach and horses through it as it now stands," said T. A. Simpson of the Pantheon. "The whole thing depends upon the Governor. That is enough to damn it. Look here, in section 6 it says that the Dispensary is to be under the control of a board of three appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate. The bill would go into effect on July 31. The Senate is not sitting then, and the whole thing would be in the hands of the Governor."

"The general public will of course believe that a saloon man would be prejudiced, but here are some arguments outside of his views. At the present time there are seventeen or eighteen licenses and twenty-five to thirty illicit places that I know of. You see, there is a large floating population of sailors and so forth, and they want to drink on Saturday nights and Sundays. Well, they visit swipes shops and drink stuff that makes them crazy. Nearly all the police officers of the past two years can be traced to these swipes shops. If these men can't drink in saloons they will go to 'swipes shops,' and there will be more of them if you shut the saloons down. And if there is a Government dispensary, they will take the stuff next door and drink it. And they will have to drink a bottle at a time. I believe that it would be a good thing for the community if the saloons were opened for a few hours on Sunday. There would be less drunkenness among the floating population."

"So far as I know, the saloon men of the town are not organized to fight the thing. They have never had to organize. What they will do I do not know."

Robert French of the Pacific said: "There will be more drunkenness on the streets. There will be joints any old place. And you could go into the dispensary and buy all the stock they had on hand and do what you wanted to with it."

"I am not worrying," said H. C. Vida, proprietor of the California. "I am leaving the wholesale men to fight it. It means more to them than it does to me, and I can't afford to fight it. They close me out here, I can go somewhere else."

E. T. Ryan, proprietor of the Enclave, argued from the viewpoint of the prohibitionist. "I never saw better-conducted saloons," he said, "nor a better class of saloon men. They obey the law and are orderly. The conditions can't be bettered. This bill would throw the town

meetings regularly thereafter. Some months elapsed in an unsatisfactory manner before things came to a climax. The climax was very touching. Dr. Russell was given the aphorism, whatever that may mean, and excommunicated from the church. It is supposed that aphorism is Greek for 'swat.'"

So far as the scope of Mr. Camarinos' optics were concerned, that was the last of the present Senate's President for some time. Mr. Camarinos and the presidency drifted apart, and after a process of human vicissitudes extending over the period of about two years, the latter gentleman came to the Paradise of the Pacific, seeking other worlds to conquer, or to be conquered by.

Shortly after arriving Mr. Camarinos took a little trip down the line towards Wailua, getting off at Wailana, Thera, Wailana, getting off, he came face to face with his old friend and associate pillar, after an absence of two score and four months. "It was very touching," said Mr. Camarinos, in an interview, "very, very touching."

Confidences were exchanged and it developed that the former vice president of the San Francisco Greek church was then officiating as doctor for the Wailana plantation. The first burst of mutual enlightenment over Mr. Camarinos and Dr. Russell settled down to the subject of the weather.

"Is it hot enough for you here, Nicholas?" inquired the former.

"Quite pleasant, Demetrius, quite pleasant; not so hot for me as San Francisco," said so they parted, very touchingly, a world wagging thenceforth on.

wide open. Every native would have a still of his own and have his own stuff. "Then again, if a man could not drink it on the premises, he would have to take his liquor home and drink it there. His children would see him and would ask for some, just as they ask for an apple or anything else he brings home. The result would be that it would make drunkards of the whole family."

"I have a friend in Charleston, S. C., who says they beat the law there by having clubs which hold charters. A man registers in the club as a member and gets what he wants. There have been many arrests, but they cannot convict any one. The trade goes on, but it takes the venue from the State."

"And instead of decreasing the sale of liquor in South Carolina, it has increased it. At first the profit from the dispensary was \$200,000. Now it is \$600,000."

J. J. Sullivan, proprietor of the Fashion saloon, does not think the bill will carry. "Why? Because there are too many working against it. All the business men are against it. They know that if Honolulu is a little one-horse, dry town, traffic will stop and no one will come here. All the wholesale liquor men are fighting it, and have been ever since it was started."

"When Wm. G. Irwin first heard of it, he snapped his fingers and said he didn't care whether it went or not. But when Spreckels came down, he said, 'Why, do you suppose I built those three new passenger steamers for the tourist trade? Nobody will come here if it is a dry town.' Since then Irwin has been against it."

"Business men have gone to the legislators on the quiet and worked against it. Oh, it will never go through."

"It's a frost!" exclaimed J. T. Silva, of the Commercial. "Say! If those legislators try to disfranchise the Kanaka from going into a saloon and getting his gin, they'll be all snowed under at the next election. Why, you can't stop the Kanaka from drinking his gin. Say! He's got to have it. If the Legislature prevents him, it'll knock the Legislature, that's all."

"Why sure! I'll open up blind joints everywhere. Look here, on Saturday night the Kanakas know they can't get anything to drink on Sunday, so they get a bottle or two of gin. Then they all get together and everybody has a bottle or two. Say! They get a pretty good jazz on Saturday night, and Sunday they're bad. Well, every day'll be Sunday eve 'n bye, if this goes through. But it won't go through, that's all."

J. H. McDonough, manager of the Mint,

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## STUDENTS MEET.

### Interesting Session of Microscopical Society.

#### SOME IMPORTANT PAPERS READ

Some Special Investigations of the Bacilli of Leprosy by Arthur Johnstone.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Microscopical Society was held last night at Commissioner of Food and Agriculture's office. There was a large attendance of members and visitors present during the evening.

President Sloggett exhibited slides illustrating his work in the investigation of the transmission of malaria by the mosquito and also a series of cancer slides. The other slides exhibited were by Mr. Johnstone, referring to his article on the bacilli of leprosy published herewith.

The following are Dr. Sloggett's introductory remarks:

Gentlemen: We meet again this evening after a somewhat lengthy interval, and I do hope some among us at least have not been idle, but have employed part of their leisure time in work and research with the microscope. If this society is to be a success, it can only be so,

by the combined efforts of its members to make it flourish, and their bringing to these meetings the results of their work for exhibition, to criticize, and be criticized, in a thoroughly friendly spirit and one of mutual improvement. No one need be ashamed of his work if he has done it in a truly scientific spirit, and in the hope of improving his methods of technique and gaining accurate knowledge of the subject matter on which he is working.

Pathology, bacteriology, the ponds and ditches swarming with life, and the sea shore and coral reefs also, offer us a vast and almost unexplored field in which to employ our powers of observation. Great as the work is that has been done in these fields, and enormous as are the benefits that these researches have conferred on science and humanity, they are as nothing to what yet may be revealed, by careful work in these same fields.

I desire to call your attention this evening very briefly to the immense amount of work and study which is being given at this present time, to the question of malarial infection by mosquitoes. In 1898 Laveran, a French army surgeon, discovered the parasite of malarial fever at Algiers. Fifteen years later Major Ross, a British army surgeon in India, demonstrated their complete life cycle. These observations were elaborated by others, particularly in Italy and America. It has been shown that the malarial parasites are protozoan organisms, belonging to the order of sporozoa, and by reason of their living at the expense of the red blood corpuscles, belonging to a special sub-order known as hemosporida. Members of this group have been found in the stomachs of the frogs and toads and in reptiles, birds and mammals. It has been shown that in man, as in birds, the hemosporida have two life cycles, an asexual cycle in the blood of malarial animals, and a sexual cycle in the blood of special mosquitoes.

Ross, between 1895 and 1897, demonstrated the parasite in the stomach wall of particular mosquitoes fed on malarial blood, and he was able to convey the parasite through the mosquito to birds and man. Ross' observations were at once verified and elaborated by Italian investigators and others, and the evidence is now so complete that there can be no further doubt as to the part played by mosquitoes in the propagation and transference of malaria. It is an axiom where there is malarial fever there are mosquitoes, but it does not necessarily follow that where there are mosquitoes there are cases of malarial fever, for anophelids will always remain uninfected unless some vertebrate animal suffering with the disease comes among them. Addi-

## POISONED EGG.

### Faithless Wife Tries To Kill Her Husband.

#### VICTIM SAVED BY AN EMETIC

Criminal Action and Divorce Suit to Follow Chemist Shorey's Incriminating Report.

DEATH has been meted out to people in curious ways, but the attempt of a well known woman in Honolulu to get rid of her husband by means which she thought would never be known to man, is as horrible of any of the evil plans of Lucrèce Borgia.

Arsenic, destructive and certain, mingled with ground glass, was sprinkled by this Honolulu Borgia upon a fried egg which was served to her husband at his breakfast. She watched him as he began to eat his poisoned food, but through a miracle of circumstances the husband lived. Through the expert knowledge of a chemist he obtained proofs of his wife's deadly preparations to send him to another world that she might, as is now believed, become the wife of another man who was one of the conspirators against the unsuspecting husband.

Divorce papers will soon be filed in the First Circuit Court and the case will be full of sensations. When the divorce suit comes, or before, a criminal action will also begin, which may rival that of Mrs. Botkin of San Francisco.

There was placed in the hands of Dr. Edmund Shorey, the Territorial chemist, a few days ago, the remnants of the fried egg which had carried the poison. A portion of it was gone. This had been eaten by the husband and shortly afterward ejected from his stomach by a powerful emetic given him by one of Honolulu's physicians. Dr. Shorey made a careful examination, the result of which disclosed the facts given above.

A little investigation on the part of the husband showed him that he was the intended victim of a plot. He is a man who earns his livelihood upon the sea and is away from Honolulu much of his time. During his absence the wife has basked in the smiles of an interloper and became infatuated with him to such an extent that her vows to the man whom she had wedded became as naught. As far as can be ascertained the plot to kill her husband was arranged by both. The couple are white persons, very well known in the Islands, and when the names of the twain become public property there will be a sensation indeed.

For professional reasons, the physician to whom the husband went declined, last night, to permit the publication of his name.

#### Seeds From Wilcox.

The Advertiser acknowledges receipt of a package of seeds from the United States Department of Agriculture by kindness of R. W. Wilcox. This is a sample of what he has been distributing among his constituents, and consists of onions, lettuce, cucumbers, watermelons and peas. Each package has printed directions in regard to planting and tending, and the varieties being the result of the most careful and scientific selection we hope they will be given a fair trial, as much improvement in the condition of our vegetable market may result.

Dedicatory ceremonies of the Pan-American Exposition will be held on May 14. "President's Day" will be June 9 or 12.

A plan has been projected in Chicago whereby the beginning of the end of overhead wires in the city is thought to be at hand.

## MAN WHO WEARS DIAMOND BUTTONS IS L. GIVERNAUD

A CONSPICUOUS visitor at the Hawaiian hotel is Louis Givernaud of New York, the greatest silk manufacturer in the United States. He is at the head of a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Givernaud, Miss Anita Kelley and Dr. A. J. Torrilhon. Though sixty-six years old, Mr. Givernaud has been having a very lively time here and means to return every winter instead of going to Los Angeles, as has been his wont. His stay here this time is a stop-over en route to Japan.

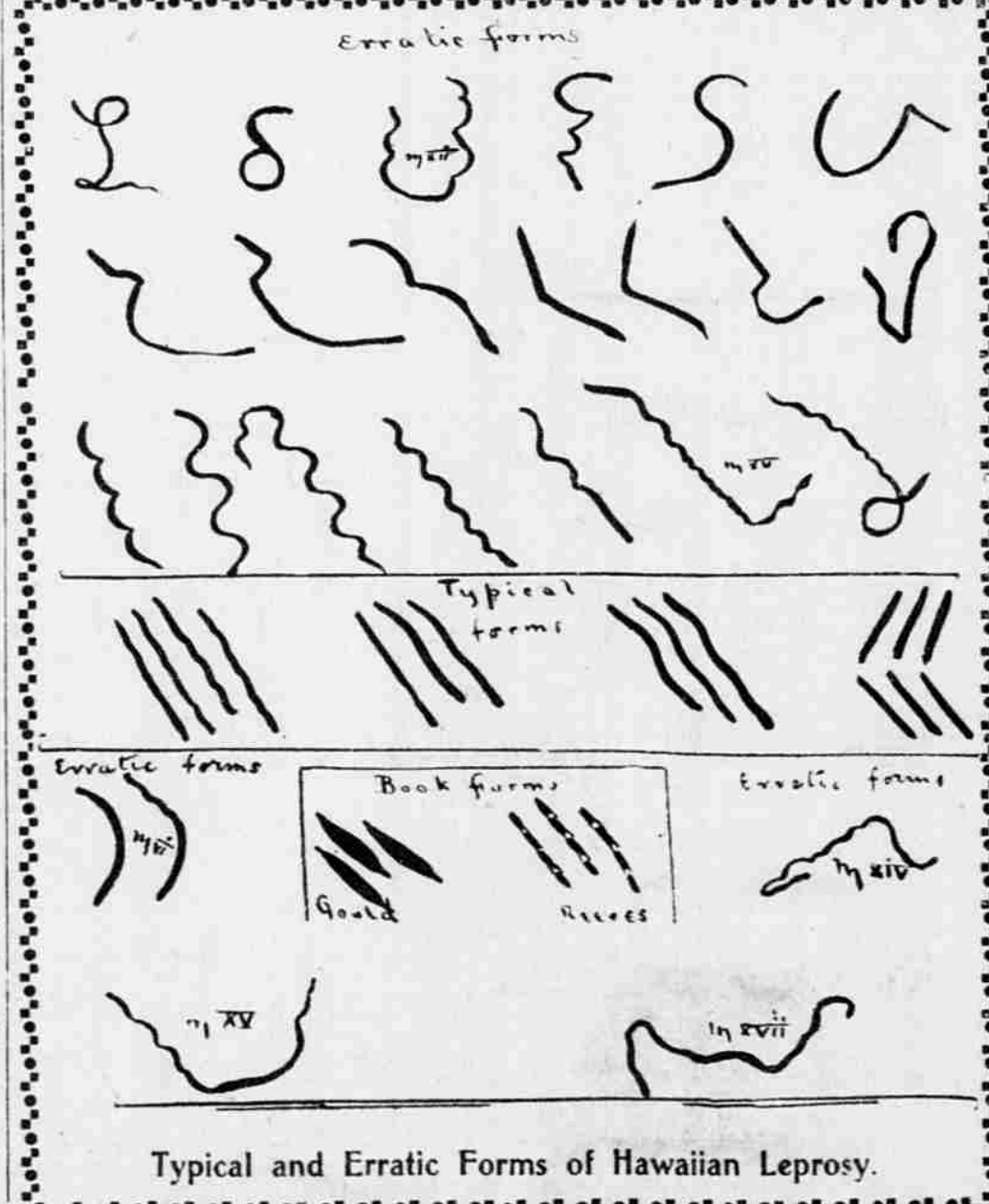
The name of Givernaud is well known in New York society, where the entertainments given by Givernaud pere and fils are always noted in the papers. For instance, the Herald said in the issue of January 13, 1901, that "more than four hundred guests attended the reception and ball given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Givernaud at the residence of Mrs. Etienne Givernaud, Homestead, N. J., last evening. The new ballroom was a bower of bridal roses, lighted by many electric lamps. Two orchestras furnished music and a large New York contingent that journeyed to Homestead by special train had a most enjoyable time." The New York Evening Telegram of January 12, 1901, under a full length picture of Mrs. Charles L. Givernaud, said: "The second anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Givernaud's marriage will be celebrated tonight by a 'paper wedding' at the



mansion of Mr. Givernaud's uncle Etienne, at Homestead, New Jersey. The entire house and grounds will be thrown open for this occasion, the gardens being enclosed and their natural attractions enhanced by numerous tropical plants, among which many electric lights will glow. The large ballroom will be a mass of roses and two orchestras will play. A large party from New York will attend by special train and others by carriages. The party will leave Honolulu in about two weeks for Japan.

Since coming into the Western country, Mr. Givernaud has become enraptured not only over its beauties but over its possibilities. In Southern California he may erect a factory for the manufacture of silk. He says the climate and vegetation are there and the machinery is only a secondary consideration. The money Mr. Givernaud has in abundance.

The firm of Givernaud Bros. operates more than twenty silk manufacturing plants in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. New factories are being constructed by the Givernauds almost constantly. Several were built for them last year. As his great business and income have grown, so has developed the generosity and the kindness of his heart. The snows of winter are evident on his forehead, but the sunshine evidently reigns in his heart. He believes in the old adage that a man is just as young as he feels. By keeping one's heart young he is of the opinion one can defy the specter of old age. Mr. Givernaud probably owns the most expensive vest, or at least set of vest buttons, in the world. It can be estimated anywhere from \$2,000 to \$3,000, and might be worth more. Every button in his vest is a glittering solitaire and it is a full-button vest, too. That vest has dazzled the eyes of Honoluluans and causes them to take an extra look at the man who can afford such expensive buttons when they know their own are manufactured of bone.



Typical and Erratic Forms of Hawaiian Leprosy.

ditional confirmatory evidence can be found in the fact of the development of malarial fever in healthy individuals in London, inoculated with malarial mosquitoes brought from Italy.

Major Ross, and an old fellow student of Mr. Major Giles, of the Indian army, who has just published a most valuable work on the mosquitoes and gnats, and a systematic classification of them, which work I am now reading, these observers I say, have pointed out that it is especially insects of the genus anophelids, and probably the female only of this variety, which act as the definite

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## WANTS AID FOR CHRISTIAN DAILY IN JAPAN'S CAPITAL

REV. UKIJI KAWAI, selected by the leading Japanese Christians and missionaries of all denominations in Japan to conduct a daily Christian journal, arrived today by the Hongkong Maru, and is the guest of the Rev. W. K. Azbill. He brings the following introduction from a missionary in Kyoto: Kyoto, February 18, 1901. Rev. C. H. Daniels, D.D., Congr. House, Boston.

Dear Brother: Allow me to introduce to you Rev. U. Kawai, who has been for many years a successful worker in connection with the Christian Church in Japan, and who has the confidence of the other churches here. He goes to America in the interests of a daily Christian newspaper which the leading Japanese Christians are proposing to start in Tokyo, a union effort. Any assistance which the friends of the true Christianization of Japan can give to this enterprise, without diminishing their gifts through the regular channels for mission

work here, will, I feel sure, be money and sympathy wisely expended in the evangelization of this empire. I bespeak for Mr. Kawai a sympathetic hearing. Sincerely yours,

J. D. DAVIS. Mr. Kawai comes highly recommended by many other prominent men in his country, including Count Ouma, the Reverend Oshikawa, Houda, Dr. J. D. Davis, A. A. Bennett, T. C. Winn and others. He will visit the principal cities of America and of Great Britain explaining to Christian audiences the nature and purposes of the enterprise and soliciting co-operation in it. He will spend a few weeks in the Territory of Hawaii to visit Miss Caila J. Harrison of Kona, who had charge of his early Christian training, and to see the orphanage and church promoted by Miss Beard. As he will be detained here for want of a vessel going to Kallua, he will preach at the Palama Christian Church on Sunday, morning and evening at the usual hours, and he will do his work in Honolulu on behalf of the Christian daily during the next ten days.